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THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

FREE
Bug Poster
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78



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Grapevine

Hi there!

Unlike the marsh warbler singing in not one of my talents. When I burst into song the other day, Ostrich rushed into my office with the First Aid kit, thinking I'd hurt myself! Only Crocodile likes my song. He's been singing it ever since, but now I'm beginning to wish he'd stop.

Kim



A PAINFUL LESSON

This young porcupine has been behaving badly: he has been running around poking other animals with his sharp quills, thinking it's a big joke. Yesterday he picked on a peace-loving moose; tomorrow he might run into somebody dangerous and regret it. So today, his mum is giving him a good talking to. "Your quills are for self-defence only," she says, sharply.



Hippo by Jessica Gregory



COPYCAT BIRD

Audiences in Europe, Africa and Asia are being wowed by a brand new show from an unlikely little artist. The marsh warbler is what is known as an LBT – a Little Brown Thing – but its singing is far from plain. The rules can mimic the songs of 76 other species of birds. So, the next time you're in the countryside, surrounded by birdsong, remember that it may all be coming from just one LBT.

PRESS CARD

Muse Dance Ostrich



Kendal Jarvis age 6



What's the difference between a coyote and a fox?

Naughty

The books on the ground while the

Leah Reynolds



MACHO MONITORS

These two monitor lizards were caught brawling yesterday. They had to be separated by force and held apart when questioned. Both admitted starting the fight, but what was it about? Yes, you guessed it – a female. Surely there must be other things for these guys to think about – climbing mountains or collecting bugs, for instance. Now, when I was a young reptile...



PRESS CARD

Crime Crocodile

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His Stripes

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Two terrific Lion King postcards
to send to your friends!



SIMBA'S WORLD



THESE GRACEFUL ANTELOPES SURVIVE IN DRY SAVANNAS AND WOODLANDS IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA BY SWITCHING FROM EATING SHORT GRASSES TO HERBS AND SHRUBS WHEN THE GRASSES ARE SCARCE.

Impalas

SENTRIES

When a herd of impalas grazes together, some members of the group act as sentries, keeping an eye out for danger.

Impalas are slender antelopes with a short, golden-brown coat, black vertical stripes on the tail and thighs, black tips to the medium-sized pointed ears, and a black patch above the hoof on each back leg. Only the males have horns, which curve back, sideways and then up to a sharp point.

Impalas are social antelopes that

form herds of up to 100 or more where the grazing is good. Herds are made up of females and their young, who wander freely across the territories of senior males. The other males form bachelor herds. In the dry season, when grass is scarce, males and females move around together in huge herds in search of food.



FACT FILE

IMPALA

Aepyceros melampus

Size: Males grow to 1.6m and weigh up to 60kg; females reach 1.5m and weigh up to 60kg.

Range: They live in dry savannas and light woodlands in southern and eastern Africa.

Diet: Short grasses, herbs, bushes and trees.

Young: Usually one.

Lifespan: Up to 12 years.

MIXED DIETS

One of the reasons there are so many impalas on the savannah is that they can graze and browse. When the grasses wither in the dry season, impalas journey in search of flowers, fruits and leaves of bushes and trees. They normally drink every day, but they can get by on the moisture from dew-covered vegetation.

MIDDY DRINK

Impalas often choose to drink in the middle of the day, when large predators are most likely to be resting.

AWKWARD LEAPS

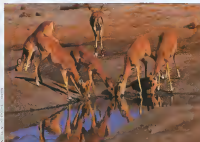
An impala's best defence against predators is to bound away at speeds of up to 60km per hour.

LIVING WITH HUNTERS

Impalas share their habitat with many of Africa's biggest and fiercest hunters, such as lions, leopards, cheetahs, wild dogs and spotted hyenas. For much of the time, the impalas are out in the open when they graze which makes them easy to spot. However, they can protect themselves in various ways.

Like other grazing antelopes, the position of their eyes – one on each side of the face – means that even when bending down to feed, they can see behind them without having to turn their head. Also, they can swivel their ears to help them pick up the sounds of approaching animals more accurately.

By staying together in groups, they can warn each other of danger. If a predator starts to give chase, they run, bounding high into the air to give off a warning scent to other impalas nearby.



GETTING READY TO MATE

Once a male is strong enough to win a territory, he claims a patch during the breeding season and marks it by bellowing and grunting, by making piles of dung and by rubbing trees and bushes nearby with a scent gland on his forehead. His aim is to mate with any females that wander into his claimed territory, but first he must see off any rival males.

In a dispute over territory, two males face each other with their heads held low. Then they charge, lock horns and push one another until the stronger one shows the weaker one out.

► PUSHING CONTEST

Two tough male impalas lock horns and try to push each other out of a prize patch of grazing land.



FRIENDS AND RELATIONS

Antelopes survive in a wide range of habitats throughout Africa—some on mountain slopes, some in deserts, many on the grassy plains, and some in watery, flooded areas. The lechwe, which is smaller than the impala but has similar-shaped horns, lives in large herds on flooded plains in southern Africa. One advantage of living in such waterlogged places is that the lechwe don't have to share the grasses and reeds with any other grazers.

Lechwes are at home in deep water where they graze on the submerged plants. They are also strong swimmers.



SIMBA SAYS

Male impalas have a long wait until they can mate. They're able to mate when they're about a year and a half, but they have to be strong enough to hold onto a territory before they can win a female. Usually, that's not until they're at least four years old.

◀ SPROUTING HORNS
The young male doesn't start to grow his horns until he is 2-3 months old. The horns are fully grown two years later.

HIDDEN BIRTH

When a female is ready to give birth, she leaves the herd and heads for some tall grass or thick bushes. Here the calf can stay hidden until it is strong enough to join the rest of the herd. Sometimes the young rejoin the herd when they are just one day old, sometimes they are several days old. An impala calf suckles for four to six months, and mixes with other youngsters while its mother grazes.

◀ REUNITED

When a mother returns from grazing, she calls softly to her calf. The calf replies with a bleat.

WOW!

Even though the mother usually gives birth at the hottest part of the day, when predators are resting, and though she keeps the calf hidden until it can run well, about half of all newborn impalas are taken by predators in the first few weeks of their life.



**HAKUNA
MATATA**
NO WORRIES!

"Looks as if we have visitors!" whispered Timon, as he peered through some leafy bushes. Simba and Pumbaa roused from their snooze and listened as the ground began to shake.

The friends watched as a herd of elephants trampled between the dense trees, flattening everything that lay in their path.

"Take cover!" gasped Timon, as the mighty elephants headed towards them.

As the three friends hid behind a large rock, they could hear – and feel – the elephants getting closer and closer!

"Are w-w-w-e s-s-s-e safe h-h-here?" stammered Pumbaa.

"Yes, we are quite safe," chuckled Simba. "Just breathe in a bit more,

otherwise those elephants might trip over your fat tummy!"

Pumbaa closed his eyes, sucked in his breath – and waited.

As the elephants ambled past, a baby elephant stopped and tried to grab some leaves with her trunk. But the branches were too high to reach.

"Well now, who have we here?" grinned Timon, stepping out from behind the rock. The baby elephant was startled to see the meerkat.

"We-ell... my name's Esme and I'm a big, strong heffalump," said the little elephant, proudly. "At least, I will be big and strong when I'm all grown up! So you can't hurt me, see!"

Simba, Pumbaa and Timon couldn't help laughing as Esme waved her tiny trunk menacingly and looked around for a way to escape.

"We wouldn't dream of hurting you, Esme!" said Simba. "We just wondered where you and your family were going. You all seem in such a hurry!"

"Mmm," said Esme, thinking hard. "Oh yes, I remember now. Mummy said that we're going to the heffalumps

grainyard – or something like that."

"Well, before you go, Esme, let us help you to reach some of those lovely tasty leaves," smiled Simba.

Leaping into the air, the lion cub grabbed a branch between his teeth and held on tightly. Esme stretched up and pulled off some of the leaves.

Then, when the little elephant ran off to join the rest of her herd, Simba, Timon and Pumbaa followed after her. They had never heard of the 'heffalumps grainyard' and were very curious to find out what it was!

At last, the elephant herd reached a patch of land where time seemed to stand still. Swirling, dusty clouds of dry earth blew around them, stinging their eyes. Dried-out, rootless bushes and dead leaves rolled along the ground, picking up speed as they went.

"I d-don't like this place. It gives me the creeps!"

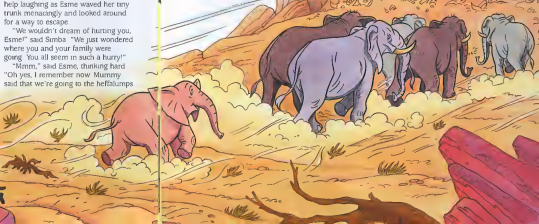
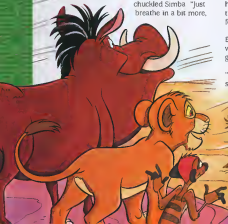
whispered Pumbaa, as the elephants came to a halt.

"I'm with you on this one, for once!" whispered Timon. "Let's just get out of here – pronto!"

As Simba stared at the enormous piles of giant, sun-bleached bones, his fur stood on end. Then, while Simba nervously investigated the bones, Timon and Pumbaa decided to explore the area on their own.

"Don't be afraid," said a voice. "You're in an elephants' graveyard. There's nothing here to harm you."

"And who might you be?" said Timon, seeing a porcupine chewing on a dry old elephant's tusk.



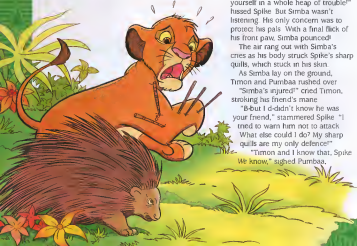
"My pals call me Spike, for obvious reasons," said the porcupine, raising his sharp quills to make his point.

"Mmm, what's that you're eating?" Pumbaa asked Spike. "Just an old elephant's tusk," grinned Spike. "I don't know why, but every now and again, instead of eating bugs, I get a craving for ivory and old bones."

Offering a tusk to Pumbaa, Spike said, "There's plenty for everyone Here, get your jaws round that!"

Pumbaa shook his head and pulled a face. "Er, thanks, but no thanks," he said, wrinkling his snout. "What I need are a few tasty bugs."

"Say no more!" smiled Spike, his spiky quills smoothing down as he realised that the new arrivals meant no harm. "I know where there's a pile of bugs. Walk this way, boys!"



In their rush to get to the food, Pumbaa and Timon collided, fell over, then rolled down a steep slope.

"Hey, wait for me!" yelled Spike, chasing after Pumbaa and Timon. "Stay where you are and leave my friends alone!" cried Simba, jumping out from behind a tree. Poor Spike stopped in his tracks in terror as Simba inched towards him, baring his teeth.

Pumbaa and Timon heard Simba's roar and knew something was up. As they raced back up the slope, Simba was crouched, ready to attack their prickly new friend.

"Simba, don't! The porcupine won't," began Timon. But he was too late. Simba let out a great roar!

To defend himself from the lion, Spike raised his sharp, pointed quills.

"Back off, pal, or you'll find yourself in a whole heap of trouble!" hissed Spike. But Simba wasn't listening. His only concern was to protect his pals. With a final flick of his front paw, Simba pounced!

The air rang out with Simba's cries as his body struck Spike's sharp quills, which stuck in his skin.

As Simba lay on the ground, Timon and Pumbaa rushed over. "Simba's injured!" cried Timon, stroking his friend's mane.

"But I didn't know he was your friend," stammered Spike. "I tried to warn him not to attack. What else could I do? My sharp quills are my only defence!"

"Timon and I know that, Spike. We know," sighed Pumbaa.



shaking his head from side to side.

As Simba rolled around on the muddy ground, howling in pain, Esme and her mother appeared.

"These are my friends," Esme told her mother. "They helped me to reach some leaves on a tall tree."

"It looks as if your lion friend now needs our help," said Esme's mother. "We must take him back to our home, where Grandmother Elephant will be able to treat his wounds."

The family of elephants told Pumbaa, Timon and Spike that it would be a very long journey back to their home. But the warthog and meerkat didn't mind, just as long as they could help Simba to get better.

Pumbaa, Timon and Spike all climbed on to one adult elephant's back. Esme, too, climbed on to her uncle's back. Then, very carefully, the other elephants helped to lift Simba on to Esme's mother's back.

Slowly, the elephants walked into the flowing river and began to swim!

The elephants swam for three long days and three nights, never once stopping or even slowing their pace. At last, where the river forked, the elephants took the right-hand fork and swam on for another few hours.

Just when Timon and Pumbaa were beginning to think they'd never walk on dry land again, the herd of elephants swam to the river bank. By now, Simba was very poorly. He couldn't eat or drink and his breathing seemed very shallow.

"If we don't do something soon, I think we might lose your little friend," whispered Esme's mother.

Pumbaa and Timon hugged each other and tried to stifle their tears. Life would never be the same if they lost their special friend.

NEXT WEEK: WILL SIMBA SURVIVE?

ZAZU'S

MAKE & DO

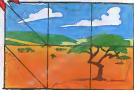
Postcard Power

There are loads of fun things that you can do with old picture postcards. Here are three amusing ideas to try.

The Reversible Cube

This trick puzzles everyone – and even when you explain how to turn the cube inside out, it still seems impossible! You'll need an old picture postcard, a pencil and ruler, and some sticky tape.

- 1 Carefully measure and cut out from the postcard six squares of exactly 5cm. Cut two of the squares across their corners to make four triangles.



- 2 With the coloured side face up, sticky tape the shapes together in the pattern shown. Turn it over and tape the other side of the joins. Press down hard with your thumbnail on all the joins. Cut away any extra bits of tape.

- 3 With the coloured side face down, make 90° valley folds along each of the joins. Tape together the two edges, shown in red, to form a cube.

- 4 Practise steps 4 to 9 before trying out the trick on anyone! Hold the cube in both hands. Push the right-hand part away from you and the left-hand part towards you



- 5 Flatten the shape on a table to look like this. Fold the far edge towards you, along the red line.



- 6 The shape should now look like this. Pull down on the corner marked with a dot, flattening it into the position marked with a dotted line.



- 7 Fold the right half of the shape underneath the left half, along the red line.



- 8 Unfold the shape – as you would open a book – along the red line. This creates the second shape shown below, right. Push corners A and B towards each other...



- 9 ...and the cube will form itself again – but this time it is completely inside out! To turn the cube coloured side outwards again, repeat steps 4 to 9.



Pop Through a Postcard!

Tell your friends that you can pop them through a postcard and they'll think you are crazy - until you actually do it!

1 Fold a postcard in half, lengthways. Starting at the folded edge, make scissor cuts, about 8mm apart, in from the left and right-hand edges. Finish each cut about 1cm from the edge of the card.

2 Leaving the two outer parts uncut, cut along the folded line shown in red.

3 Carefully open out the shape to its full extent, and pop it over a friend's head, so that they can step through it!



Tower of Cards

You can use old postcards for this (as long as they're all the same size) or cut your own cards from cereal packet card. Measure 3cm in from the edges of a postcard. At these points, cut four 2cm-long slots. Hold this card next to another uncut card, then use the slots as a guide to cut slots in the rest of the postcards. You can now slide the slotted postcards together, as shown, to make a tall tower. Unlike a house made of playing cards, this one won't fall down!



This female leafcutter bee is pushing a rolled-up piece of leaf into a hole made by a wood-boring beetle. These bees use various tube-shaped holes to make their eggcup nests.

THE BEE THAT MAKES EGGCUPS

The leafcutter bee uses ready-made holes for her nest. She makes a number of separate cups out of bits of leaves and lays one egg in each.

A small brown female bee is ready to lay her eggs. She has found a hollow stem that is just the right size for her nest. Now, using her sharp mouthparts, she is busily cutting an oval-shaped piece out of a smooth leaf. Rolling it up with her front legs, she pokes it in through a hole in the stem and pushes it down with her head so that it forms a base for her first eggcup. She cuts out several more

leaf bits and sticks them together with her saliva to make a cup-shaped chamber or cell, which she then fills three-quarters full with a paste of pollen and honey.

Now she lays her first egg, on top of this food store, and seals off the leader with a lid of circular leaf pieces. This lid now becomes the base of her second eggcup, which she makes the same way as the first, out of neatly-cut pieces of

leaf. She fills up the hollow stem with these eggcups, putting a food store and an egg in each. She piles in more pieces of leaf at the entrance hole and then seals the end of the stem with a mixture of chewed leaf and saliva.

The larvae will now have a protected, dry place, with a good supply of food, where they can grow, spin a cocoon and, after many months, change into adults.



WESTERN EUROPE

THIS IS THAT PART OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT WHICH LIES TO THE WEST OF THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS AND BETWEEN THE BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN SEAS.



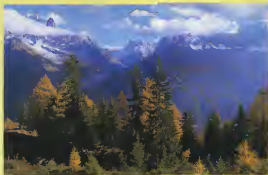
Tawny owls nest in dense woodlands and swoop down on unsuspecting rodents.



Quails are usually heard rather than seen. Their call sounds as if they are saying "wee-wee-few".



► The gentle, rolling hills of the fertile North European Plain make ideal land for grazing cattle.



All this farming hasn't always been a good thing for the native wild animals. They are forest animals, most at home in the broadleaved forests that once covered the area. Now, the largest of these animals – the wolves, wild boars, elk and bison – have almost disappeared and are only to be found in specially protected places. Smaller creatures, such as grass snakes, pheasants, quails, hedgehogs, voles and foxes have survived, even thrived, in the farmlands.



Grass snakes swim through ponds and streams with their head poking out.



◀ The red fox is one of the few large carnivores that have adapted well to changes in their habitat.



 "Do you think it would be interesting to meet a boar?"
 "Interesting? It would be hog-tastie!"


▼ A dormouse feasts on juicy forest fruits before entering a hibernation that will last seven months.



Great Britain is the larger of the two islands that lie off the north-west coast of Europe. Its scenery is quite varied. There are mountains in the far north, west and south-west. The highest peak is Ben Nevis in the north, reaching a height of 1345m above sea level. Some parts of the main island are quite flat.

The smallest of the two islands is Ireland. Its centre is flat but surrounded by mountains on the coast, the highest being in the south-west.

These islands were once covered with an almost complete blanket of deciduous forest. The main trees in this forest were oak, beech, chestnut, birch and hazel. Now, most of the land is farmland and the forests survive in patches. In the spring, the floors of these woodlands are coloured by flowers, such as bluebells, primroses and



◀ In northern parts of Great Britain, moorland and heather dominate the landscape.

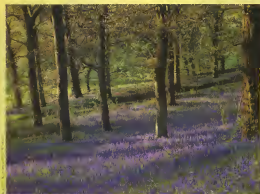


Hedgehogs are protected from predators by their spines. When threatened, they roll into a ball.

wood anemones. They grow quickly, soaking up the light, before they are put in the shade once more by a new growth of leaves on the trees.

From up high, you can see that the land is a patchwork of fields. Between them are hedgerows. These are mostly man-made strips of bushes, trees and smaller plants, but they are home to hedgehogs, mice, rabbits and shrews, also many birds, including chaffinches, blackbirds and wrens.

► The European otter is an aquatic Acrobat that feeds on almost anything it can catch.



Golden eagles lay their eggs in an 'eyrie', a mass of branches stacked on to a mountain ledge.

◀ A beautiful carpet of bluebells covers the forest floor and announces that spring has finally arrived.

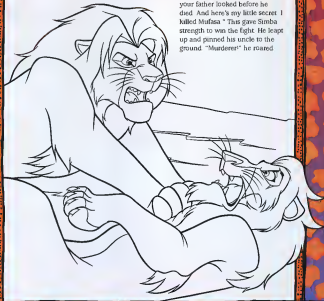
THE LION KING COLOUR IT IN



The Fight



Scar looked down at Simba, clinging to the edge of the cliff. "Now this looks familiar," he sneered. "Where have I seen this before? I remember. This is just the way your father looked before he died. And here's my little secret. I killed Mufasa." This gave Simba strength to win the fight. He leapt up and pinned his uncle to the ground. "Murderer!" he roared.



PUZZLES

ON THE LAKE

Flamingos like to gather together on the lake. Make words out of the letters on the flamingos in groups 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add a letter from each of the flamingos in group 5 to these words, either at the front or back, to make new ones.

SPOTTED FROGS

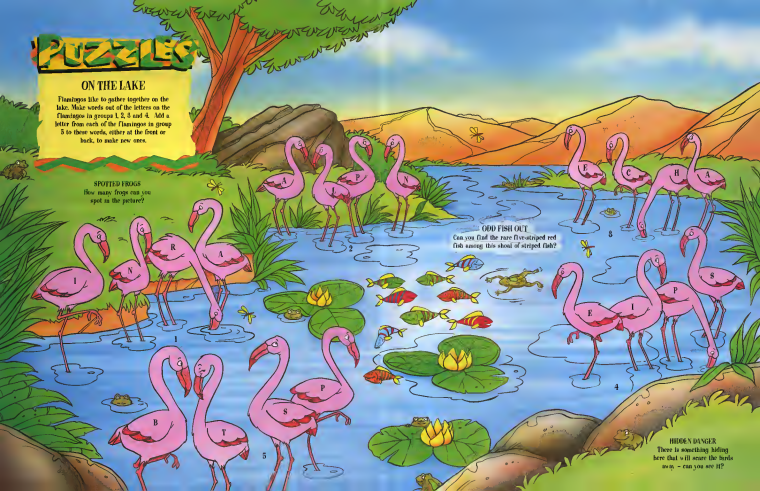
How many frogs can you spot in the picture?

ODD FISH OUT

Can you find the rare five-striped red fish among this shoal of striped fish?

HIDDEN DANGER

There is something hiding here that will scare the birds away - can you see it?



MORE PUZZLES

WORDS IN A WATERLILY

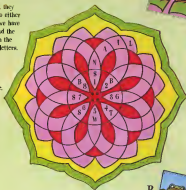
When you put the words in the waterlily, they start at the letter in the centre and then go either clockwise or anti-clockwise. (To help you, we have put in **RYAL** which goes clockwise.) Read the clues and make sure your answers go in the correct direction. All the answers have 5 letters.

CLOCKWISE

- 1 A slow moving creature.
- 2 Another word for 'courageous'.
- 3 Your mother's mother is your ____ mother.
- 4 Comes after second.
- 5 Dogs do this when they want to go out.
- 6 Old bread is called this.
- 7 Five makes this.
- 8 This stops a car or bike.

ANTI-CLOCKWISE

- 1 A slithery reptile.
- 2 This is inside your skull.
- 3 Where a person is buried.
- 4 To exercise the mind.
- 5 To turn round and round very fast.
- 6 A small piece of rock.
- 7 A facial expression showing amusement.
- 8 Fearless.



A



B



C



D



SQUARE NUMBERS

How many squares are in this pattern?



LAKESIDE LANDSCAPES

Round the border are squares showing parts of the picture on the previous pages. Can you see where they are taken from?



F



E

RAFIKI REMEMBERS

HOW ZEBRA GOT HIS STRIPES

"HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED HOW ZEBRA GOT HIS UNUSUAL COAT? LISTEN TO THIS STORY."



There was a time when fierce Baboon lived by a river. He declared the river and the land around it to be his and no animal was allowed to come on to the land or drink the water. The buck and the monkeys, the wildebeeste and the zebra all grazed just outside Baboon's land. But when the drought came and all the waterholes round about dried up, the animals called an 'indaba', which is a meeting.

"It's no good," said Antelope. "Baboon has the only water for miles around. But he guards it fiercely and won't let anyone drink. Something

must be done or we'll all die."

"What can we do?" asked Monkey.

"He's too dangerous to deal with."

Zebra put his head on one side, seemed to think for a moment and then said, "I am strong. I will challenge Baboon to a fight."

Antelope looked doubtful. "You are strong," he said, "But Baboon is older and has had many fights. I don't think you have ever fought before."

"That's true," answered Zebra, "but if I don't do it, who will?"

There was silence. "Well, I guess you'd better go ahead," said Antelope. "Good luck."



At that time Zebra was snow white and had no stripes to speak of. He went to the edge of Baboon's land, where Baboon sat making a fire, and called out to him. "None of the animals think it fair that you should keep the river for yourself. And so I am going to fight you for it."

The old creature looked the young one up and down, then threw his head back and laughed loudly and long. When he'd finished, he said, "Fine. I'll fight if you want."

But whoever loses will be banished to that kopje, that rocky outcrop, which you can see across the river."

The fight began right there and then. It was terrible. Zebra's hooves gave Baboon a nasty kick, but Baboon's long, sharp fangs gashed Zebra's side. Finally, Baboon managed to knock poor Zebra over and he fell into the fire, searing his beautiful white coat and marking black stripes. The pain was so awful that, with a surge of strength, Zebra shot out of the flames and landed a kick on Baboon that sent him flying straight across the river. He landed on top of the kopje.

"And that is where you are staying!" shouted Zebra after him, as the animals rushed down to the river to drink.

To this day, baboons can be found around rocky outcrops, while zebras roam the plains and drink where they please. And that is how they came to have black stripes across their snowy white coats.



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PUZZLE ANSWERS

Words in a sentence

ON THE LAKE: The words are: **STORMY**, **2 PLANTS**, **10 SNAKE**, **4 FISH**.

Spotted frog: 4 legs.

Waters danger: A crocodile is hiding in the water.

Square numbers: 16. **Latitude longitude:** is the same on both sides of globe. 3. A ring to lower water. 1. Ring for phone. 2. To find time. By water. 5. Number of people in a group. 2.

